

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2006.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1888.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER

## Banks.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....\$7,500,000.  
RESERVE FUND ..... 3,900,000.  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF  
PROPRIETORS ..... 7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS—  
CHAIRMAN—HON. JOHN BELL-IRVING.  
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.  
C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq. S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.  
W. G. BRIDIE, Esq. J. S. MOSES, Esq.  
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. L. POESNECKER, Esq.  
B. LAYTON, Esq. N. A. SIEBS, Esq.  
Hon. A. P. MCEWEN. E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.  
HONGKONG—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
SHANGHAI—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND  
COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT  
at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the  
daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.  
CREDITS granted on approved Securities,  
and every description of BANKING and  
EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief  
commercial places in Europe, India, Australia,  
America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 25th April, 1888.

## RULES

### HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK  
will be conducted by the HONGKONG  
AND SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION, on their premises in  
Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-  
DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.

2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, OR MORE THAN  
\$250 at one time will not be received. No  
Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500  
in any one year.

3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK,  
having \$100, or more, at their credit may at  
their option transfer the same to the HONG-  
KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12  
months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3 1/2 per  
annum will be allowed to depositors on  
their daily balances.

5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis  
with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented  
with each payment or withdrawal.  
Depositors must not make any entries them-  
selves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send  
them to be written up at least twice a year  
about the beginning of January and  
beginning of July.

6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business  
of the Bank, if marked on HONGKONG  
SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be  
forwarded free by the various British Post  
Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand,  
but the personal attendance of the  
Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and  
the production of his PASS-BOOK, are  
necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION,  
T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1887.

### THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£2,000,000.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... 500,000.  
Registered Office, 40, Threadneedle Street,  
LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN  
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT,  
Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE,  
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for  
COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and  
Agency Business generally, on terms to be had  
on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:  
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 " "  
" 3 " 3 " "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS  
2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL  
BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the  
BALANCES of such claims, purchased on  
advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE  
SOCIETY.  
E. W. RUTTER,  
Manager.  
HONGKONG BRANCH.

## To be Let.

### TO LET.

ROOMS in "COLLEGE CHAMBERS,"  
GODOWN in ICE HOUSE LANE, lately  
occupied by Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
from the 1st August.

Apply to  
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.  
Hongkong, 12th July, 1888.

MACAO.  
TO BE LET UNFURNISHED OR  
PARTLY FURNISHED.

A BUNGALOW, opposite the Public  
Gardens, at the western end of the Fraga  
Grande. Excellent water supply, and Servants  
quarters attached. Rent very moderate.

Apply to  
A. A. DE MELLO & Co.  
Macao, 3rd April, 1888.

## Intimations.

PIANOS FOR SALE. PIANOS ON HIRE.

### A. H. A. H. N., PIANO TUNER AND REPAIRER.

OWING to the increasing patronage to the PIANO Tuning Department of my business, I am  
obliged to give up "Store-keeping" from the 1st of September next. During this month  
of August, I will, therefore, SELL at REDUCED PRICES ALL BRASS, WIND, and STRING  
INSTRUMENTS, etc. Special arrangements have been made for the SALE of TOYS and FANCY  
GOODS at an average price of 50 cents cash. The Store will be kept open daily till 8 P.M.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1888.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR SPORTING GEAR FOR THIS SEASON.

FOWLING-PIECES 12 and 16 Bore.  
DUCK GUNS.  
ALLIANCE SPORTING POWDER.  
ELEY'S CARTRIDGE CASES, WADS, &c.  
LOADING and RE-CAPPING MACHINES.  
CARTRIDGE BAGS and BELTS.  
CHILLED and COMMON SHOT in all Numbers.  
SHOOTING BOOTS and KNICKER-BOCKER STOCKING.  
WATER-PROOF RUGS.  
DOG WHISTLES, WHIPS and COLLARS.  
PICNIC STORES, &c., &c.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1888.

### ROBERT LANG & CO., TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

## NEW GOODS.

TALL SILK HATS.  
Drab Felt Hats.  
Black, Brown Drab and Grey  
Hard Felt Hats.  
Feral and other Soft Felt.  
Tweed Hats and Caps in New  
Shapes.  
Straw Hats and Pith Hats.  
Silk Umbrellas from \$5 each,  
over 100 to choose from.  
A large assortment of Walking  
Sticks.  
Waterproof Coats, Leggings &  
Chair Aprons.  
Travelling Rugs and Scotch  
Mauds.

### ROBT. LANG & CO.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1888.

### KELLY & WALSH, LD.

JUST LANDED IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

## CIGARETTES.

"RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUT,"  
"VIRGINIA BRIGHT,"  
ALLEN & GINTER'S "LITTLE BEAUTIES,"  
KINNEY'S "STRAIGHT CUT."  
And shortly to arrive, a fresh consignment of "SWEET CAPORALS."

## TOBACCO.

"OLD RIP" ..... in 1 lb. Tins.  
"RICHMOND GEM" ..... do.  
"COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD" ..... do. & 1 lb. Boxes.  
WILLS' "BRISTOL BIRDS EYE" ..... do.  
Do. "THREE CASTLES" ..... in 1 lb. Tins.  
ALLEN & GINTER'S "TURKISH MIXTURE" ..... in 1 lb. do.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE POPULAR BRANDS—

"HAPPY THOUGHT," "DOLLAR BRAND," "STAR MIXTURE" & "GOLD'EAGLE."  
KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,  
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1888.

### THE STERLING ORIENTAL CORSET



WARM CLIMATES OR EVENING WEAR  
Made from an entirely  
New Fabric, combining  
strength with  
lightness.

### ROSE & CO.

ARE NOW SHOWING A LARGE STOCK  
OF  
THE "STERLING ORIENTAL CORSET,"  
IN RIDING,  
TENNIS,  
HAIDEE and  
ACME.

Also,  
THE "PHANTOM BUSTLE"  
and  
THE NEW "CURETTA" & "VESTINA"  
BODICE.

ROSE & CO.,  
37-39, Queen's Road.  
Hongkong, 7th July, 1888.

### W. BREWER

HAS JUST RECEIVED COPIES

OF—

THE Mystery of a Hansom Cab.  
Mr. Barnes of New York.  
Mr. Potter of Texas.  
Hutton's Engineers' Hand Book.  
Hutton's Work-masters' Hand Book.  
Young's Fleet, Fire Engines and Fire Brigade.  
Academy Notes. Grosvenor Notes.  
New Academy Notes.  
Deacon's Book of Dates and World's History.

Routledge's Natural History.  
History of Photography.  
Easy Studies in Water Colours.  
Studies in Trees, etc.  
Also the following Fancy Goods:  
Photo Albums. Photo Screens.  
Cigar and Cigarette Cases.  
Photo Frames, and the Wonderful Little  
Photographic Apparatus.

W. BREWER,  
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.  
Hongkong, 25th July, 1888.

## For Sale.

FOR SALE.

GERMAN BEER.  
BRAUEREI "ZUR EICHE," KIEL.  
\$7.25 per Case of 4 Dozen Quarts.  
9.00 " 8 " Pints.  
EDUARD SCHELLHASS & CO.,  
Sole Agents,  
Hongkong and China.  
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1887.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

ABOUT TEN TONS OF ASPHALTE.  
Apply to  
A. A. DE MELLO & Co.,  
Macao, 3rd April, 1888.

## Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "WAVERLEY,"  
FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, PENANG,  
AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed  
that all goods, are being landed at their  
risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf  
and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence  
and/or from the wharves delivery may be  
obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice  
to the contrary be given before Noon, TO-  
MORROW.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining  
after the 21st instant will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be  
presented to the Undersigned on or before the  
21st instant, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1888.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.  
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "ZAMBESI,"  
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, VANCOUVER,  
YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Con-  
signees of Cargo are hereby requested  
to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-  
signature, and take immediate delivery of their  
Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel  
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and  
expense.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 14th August, 1888.

## Shipping.

### STEAMERS.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG,  
COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEEN, SUEZ,  
PORT SAID, BRINDISI,  
AND TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA,  
MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, BLACK SEA,  
LEVANT, and ADRATIC PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship  
"MARIA TERESA,"  
Captain G. Costanzo, will be despatched as  
above on SATURDAY, the 18th of August, at  
Noon.

For further Particulars regarding Freight and  
Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company,  
Praya Central.

O. BACHRACH,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 9th August, 1888.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.  
THE Company's Steamship

"ZAFIRO,"  
Captain Talbot, will be despatched for the  
above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 18th instant,  
at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1888.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI  
AND KOBE.

(PASSING THROUGH THE INLAND SEA.)  
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"MALWA,"  
will leave for the above places on or about the  
21st August.

E. L. WOODIN,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 10th August, 1888.

STEAM TO STRAITS AND BOMBAY.  
(With option of calling at COLOMBO should  
inducement offer.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"LOMBARDY,"  
will leave for the above places on FRIDAY,  
the 24th inst., at NOON.

E. L. WOODIN,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 15th August, 1888.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, SYDNEY AND  
MELBOURNE.

THE Steamship  
"CHINGTU,"  
Hunt, Commander, will be despatched as above,  
on SATURDAY, the 25th August, at 4 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the  
Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer.  
First Class Saloon and Cabins are situated  
forward of the engines. Second Class Passengers  
are Berthed in the Poop. A Refrigerating  
chamber ensures the supply of fresh provisions  
during the entire voyage. A duly qualified  
Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1888.

## Shipping.

### STEAMERS.

THE "GIBB" LINE.  
FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.  
Taking through Cargo for QUEENSLAND PORTS,  
ADELAIDE, TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, &c.  
THE British Steamer

"MOGUL,"  
Captain Johnson, will be despatched as above  
on or about the 15th instant.

Attention is directed to the Steamer's comfort-  
able Saloon and State Rooms, affording excel-  
lent accommodation for First Class Passengers.

To be followed by the S.S. "DELCOMYN,"  
on or about 1st inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Managers.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1888.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.  
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"CATHAY,"  
will leave for the above place about 24 hours  
after her arrival with the outward English  
Mail.

E. L. WOODIN,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 10th August, 1888.

## SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.  
THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship

"W. H. CONNER,"  
Dutman, Master, shortly expected, will load  
here for the above Port, and will have a quick  
despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
PUSTAU & Co.,  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1888.

FOR NEW YORK.  
THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship

"C. C. CHAPMAN,"  
Highborn, Master, shortly expected, will load  
here for the above Port, and will have a quick  
despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
PUSTAU & Co.,  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1888.

## Mails.

STEAM FOR  
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,  
ADEEN, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES,  
MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI,  
PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON.

ALSO,  
MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND  
AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on THROUGH  
BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, TRISTE,  
HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship

"PESHAWAR," Captain L. H. Moulle, with Her  
Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this  
for LONDON direct, via SUEZ CANAL and  
usual Ports of call on SATURDAY, the 25th  
August, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M.  
Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until  
4 P.M., on the day before sailing.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and  
PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hong-  
kong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are re-  
quired to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note  
the terms and conditions of the Company's  
Black Bills of Lading.

E. L. WOODIN,  
Superintendent.  
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,  
Hongkong, 13th August, 1888.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER-  
LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING  
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN  
FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF NEW YORK,"  
will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yoko-  
hama, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th August, at  
THREE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for  
Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-  
portation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports,  
to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland  
Cities of the United States, via Overland Rail-  
ways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and  
to ports in Mexico, Central and South America,  
by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England,  
France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines  
of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—  
To San Francisco.....\$200.00  
To San Francisco and return, } 350.00  
available for 6 months.....

To Liverpool..... 325.00  
To London..... 330.00  
To other European Ports at proportionate  
rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers  
of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the  
Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on  
application.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embar-  
king at San Francisco for China or Japan (or  
vice versa) within one year will be allowed a  
discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does  
not apply to through fares from China and  
Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-  
tined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the  
United States, should be sent to the Company's  
Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs,  
San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or  
Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company,  
No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 8th August, 1888.

## Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO  
JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED  
STATES AND EUROPE,  
VIA  
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY  
AND OTHER CONNECTING  
RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship  
"BATAVIA,"  
2,553 Tons Register, Watton, Commander,  
will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C.  
and SAN FRANCISCO, via AMOY, KOBE,  
and YOKOHAMA, on SATURDAY, the 18th  
August, at THREE P.M.

To be followed by the S.S. "DUKE OF  
WESTMINSTER" on 31st August, S.S.  
"PARTHA" on 13th September, and S.S.  
"ABYSSINIA" on 4th October.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with  
Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and  
at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Points by the  
regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship  
Company and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England,  
France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines  
of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—  
To Vancouver and Victoria (Mex.) \$160.00  
To San Francisco..... 175.00  
To all Common Ports in Canada } 230.00  
and the United States.....

To Liverpool..... 300.00  
To London..... 305.00  
To other European Ports at proportionate  
rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers  
of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the  
Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on  
application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-  
tined to Points in the United States, should be  
sent to the Company's Office, addressed to  
Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent,  
Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M.  
on the 17th August.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and  
should be marked to address in full; and the  
same will be received by us until 4 P.M. the  
day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight,  
apply to  
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1888.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-  
SHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO  
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,  
MEXICO,  
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND  
EUROPE;  
VIA  
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,  
AND  
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING  
STEAMERS.

THE Steamship  
"GAELIC,"  
will be despatched for San Francisco, via  
Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 18th August,  
at THREE P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with  
Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to  
address in full; and the same will be received at  
the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day  
previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—  
To San Francisco.....\$200.00  
To San Francisco and return, } 350.00  
available for 6 months.....

To Liverpool..... 325.00  
To London..... 330.00  
To other European Ports at proportionate  
rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers  
of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the  
Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on  
application.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embar-  
king at San Francisco for China or Japan (or  
vice versa) within one year will be allowed a  
discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does  
not apply to through fares from China and  
Japan to Europe.



## Intimations.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

WATSON'S PRICKLY HEAT LOTION  
AND POWDER.

Are a specific for Prickly Heat, and all skin eruptions caused by the hot weather.

## DIRECTIONS.

Apply with a soft sponge and when nearly dry dust over with "The Dusting Powder." Irritation will entirely cease in a few moments and be succeeded by a most agreeable cool and refreshing sense of comfort and ease.

A light dose of WATSON'S SALINE APPLICANT in the morning is also recommended as a detergent.

A. S. WATSON &amp; Co., Ltd.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Hongkong, 8th August, 1888.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1888.

## TELEGRAMS.

(From Straits Times.)

## THE STRIKES IN FRANCE.

PARIS, August 15th.  
Riots have broken out at Amiens, where the strikers sacked and set fire to a factory. The streets had to be cleared by charges of cavalry. Disorder continues and the streets are patrolled by Police and Military in force.

In Paris conflicts between the strikers and the police are continuous.

## TYPHOON IN THE CHINA SEA.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the Spanish Consul at this port for the following telegram received this forenoon from Bolinao:

"There are indications of a typhoon raging in the China Sea towards the N.W., near the Coast of Luzon. Rough weather may be expected in the China Sea."

The Government Astronomer sent the following message at 1.25 p.m. to-day:

"The typhoon is in the Southern part of Formosa Channel, and appears to be moving North-Westward. Telegraphic communication between Kowloon and Hongkong is interrupted."

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

ACCORDING to a Japanese paper, on the 31st of June last the number of foreigners residing in Tokio was 700, of whom 443 were males and 257 females.

It is reported that important telegrams from the Lisbon Colonial Office have reached the Governor of Macao, concerning his high-handed proceedings towards the Municipal Chamber.

ALFRED CHILDER'S successful comic opera "Dorothy" will be performed at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, this evening, by the American Musical Comedy and Opera Company.

The half-yearly Report, with a Statement of Accounts up to June 30th, of the Directors of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited, will be found in another column.

A REGULAR meeting of Perseverance Lodge, No. 1165, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

We note from home papers that at the Congregation of the Cambridge University held on the 7th June, Mr. Robert Minto Jameson, of the Government School, had the degree of Master of Arts conferred on him (by proxy).

THE notorious Apenes bankruptcy case terminated this afternoon, when Acting Chief Russell sentenced the bankrupt, whose discharge was opposed by the Acting Registrar of the Supreme Court, to six months imprisonment. A report of the proceeding will be found elsewhere in this issue.

"ONE more unfortunate." Chan A-hoy, aged 18 years, was the inmate of a house of ill fame in West Street, the mistress of which brutally ill-treated her. And so, feeling tired of life, she wandered along the Praya about two o'clock this morning, and on reaching the wharf near Murray Pier tried to reach the 'great beyond' via the Harbour. Police constable Carson happened to be in the vicinity and rushed to the rescue, eventually saving the drowning girl after considerable difficulty. This simple little story was related at the Magistracy this morning, when Mr. Wodehouse ordered the girl to be placed in charge of the Registrar-General.

MATTERS would seem to be getting rather warm for that crowd of cooks, pensioners and other larrikins who regularly feed and sleep on board most of the Chinese-maned steamers which lie along the wharves. This morning, before Mr. Wodehouse, the chief officer of the steamer *Fokien* charged one of the fraternity with being found on board that vessel yesterday, with intent to commit a felony. Complainant put one of his quartermasters in the witness box to prove that the trespasser was discovered at 8 p.m. stowed away under the cover of one of the deck winches, while the steamer was at the Douglas wharf. Complainant informed the Court that every time the vessel came into harbour there was something missing—presumably taken by such visitors as Mr. Wong-a-fuk, the prisoner. Defendant rendered the same old story; he went on board to look for a friend, and when he was unable to find him he became afraid and hid himself. Mr. Wong's friend on board the *Fokien* will lose the run of his pal for the next three months, that being the period allotted to him by a merciful "blak" in which to recover from his fright—with a modicum of hard labour thrown in to keep his muscles up to concert pitch.

A MAN was recently arrested in North Carolina for "committing assault with a deadly weapon, to-wit a large and ferocious bull-dog."

Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co., agents for the Canadian-Pacific Line, inform us that the steamship *Parthia* which left Vancouver on the 1st inst. arrived in Yokohama to-day.THE Portuguese transport *India*, which left Macao for Lisbon on Sunday last, put back to the former port this morning at 8 o'clock—just as the *Kiukiang* was leaving for Hongkong.

AN Emergency meeting of Zealand Lodge, No. 525, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

H.M.S. *Audacious*, Capt. J. B. Warren, arrived this forenoon from Nagasaki en route for home. On entering harbour she was saluted by the Commodore ship with the regulation number of guns. We understand she is to leave for Portsmouth in a couple of days.This morning two boarding-house runners were charged at the Police Court with boarding the steamer *Waverley* without the permission of the Captain and while she was under way in the harbour on the 15th inst. The vessel was coming in from Singapore and the enterprising "drummers" made the ascent of her side by means of their boat hooks, in quest, no doubt of passengers or plunder, whichever first came to hand. Mr. Wodehouse fined the accused \$10 each.

We have received from Messrs. Lane, Crawford &amp; Co. a copy of a pamphlet published at the Celestial Empire Office, Shanghai, bearing the following sensational title:—"Some Queer Stories of Benjamin David Benjamin and Messrs. E. D. Sassoon &amp; Co.," "Wealth, Fraud and Poverty," "Les Juifs Entre Eux." The pamphlet gives a sketch of Benjamin's chequered career, and reproduces from the public newspapers the reports of the sensational proceedings connected with his rise and fall. It is very interesting reading.

SAYS the *London and China Express*:—"The arrival of the *Glenale* with the first of the New Season's Teas from the Foochow districts confirms the impression that the Chinese are more fully alive to the necessity of repairing the carelessness of recent years in the manufacture of their Tea. The Chingwo and Panyong descriptions show a decided improvement, both in quality and make, over last year's Imports; and though the *Seu Moos* might be better manipulated, they are strong in liquor and are looked upon favourably by the dealers. We hope it may be taken as an augury of the China trade entering upon a fresh era of its ancient prosperity."THE *Bangkok Times* announces authoritatively that the statement made by the Manila *Comercio* to the effect that the Siamese Government contemplated purchasing the gun-vessel *Philippas* is totally unfounded, and remarks—"When the Siamese intend to augment their navy with the addition of gunboats, the new vessels will be constructed in the first-class yards of England, and not recruited from the impracticable failures of local shipbuilders." Our contemporary assumes too much when he describes the *Philippas* as "an impracticable failure," as that vessel has never yet been put on any practical test beyond a couple of trial trips, in both of which she gave the utmost satisfaction to the independent experts on board.

SINGAPORE is either exceptionally favored in the fleetness of foot of its amateur pedestrians or exceedingly unfortunate in the "timers" who officiate at athletic sports. A couple of years since a gentleman named Chopard was credited with running a hundred yards in "level time," and now, at the recent meeting of the Singapore Recreation Club, a Mr. Seth is authoritatively stated to have covered the same distance in 10.5th seconds. We doubted the accuracy of Mr. Chopard's record and are equally incredulous about Mr. Seth's. In each case a mistake of a second was probably made by the "clocker"—a mistake very easily made by inexperienced time-keepers. In the 150 yards handicap Mr. Seth, with 7 yards start, got home after a hard race in 16.5th seconds—which means that his first hundred was done in from two to three yards worse than eleven second—plainly showing that his reputed record of 10.5th seconds will not bear inspection.

SAYS the *Japan Mail* of the 4th inst.: "The latest statistics regarding the amount of damage done by the eruption of Bandai-san are as follows:—  
Deaths 591; 140 males and 455 females.  
Number of persons injured 54. Houses killed 45. Houses buried, or crumbled 194.  
Area of land covered with mud:—  
Rice-fields 113; 6 3/4 3 1/2 20  
Other land under cultivation 113; 6 3/4 3 1/2 20  
Houses built 113; 6 3/4 3 1/2 20  
Cemeteries 113; 6 3/4 3 1/2 20  
Forest land and uncultivated ground 113; 6 3/4 3 1/2 20  
Total 113; 6 3/4 3 1/2 20

Terrible as was the Bandai-san eruption, it will not bear comparison with that of Asamayama in 1783, when the number of men and women killed amounted to 4,626, and the damage to property of all kinds was something enormous. The local native papers represent the work of exploration and surveying as attended with great danger owing to the unstable condition of many parts of the mountain, and the rugged nature of the ejected mud and stones. One writer says:—"The sharpness of some parts that have to be traversed is worthy of comparison to the mountain of swords said to exist in the Japanese Hades." It is asserted that hither and thither smoke is seen to proceed from the mountain and sundry alarming noises are heard. The hot vapours emitted from the crater are said to be extremely suffocating, so much so that with certain directions of the wind it is necessary to lie down flat on the ground till these clouds have passed over. One explorer states that he was upwards of an hour in this posture before the air was clear enough to admit of his approaching the edge of the crater.

ENTRIES are now being made for the annual Regatta in connection with the Victoria Recreation Club, to be held about the 1st September.

LISBON papers received by the last mail say that Capt. R. d'Andrade, formerly of the gunboat *Rio Lima* stationed in Macao-waters, will, in all probability, be appointed Governor of Portuguese Timor in lieu of Senhor A. da Costa who has resigned the post.WTO says that the Chinese are not advancing in English civilisation? A resident the other day ordered a call's head from his comrade and received the following reply:—  
"Calves no kill at this present if it has kill on to-morrow or boy and boy I will send you one police."

A SHORT lecture on Chemistry was delivered in the Garrison Theatre last evening, by Mr. W. E. Crowe, before a fairly large military audience. Major Ellis presided. A series of interesting experiments were given, but unfortunately at the conclusion Mr. Crowe was tempted to try one which caused the audience to retreat like one man, a suffocated vote of thanks being hurriedly given.

THERE is every probability, says the *Bangkok Times* of the 1st inst., of tea prices going up in Bangkok, for, with no water to bring the logs down it is quite certain that there will shortly be a scarcity of timber in the local market. In consequence of the drought up country the price of paddy is also getting very high, and should we not have heavy rains within the next ten days, the newly planted rice will be endangered.A CORRESPONDENT of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, writing from Nagoya under date the 25th July, says that on that day the city was visited by a violent storm which levelled fences and trees. The injury done to cotton plants was considerable. In Kyoto also the gale raged fiercely. The topmost storey of a four-storied house near Shizyo bridge was blown off. A steamer that sailed from Otsu for Nagahama shortly before the storm burst, had not been heard of at the time of writing.

A GOOD time appears to be setting in for longshore loafers, drunken batters, and that numerous class of sailors and firemen who always seem to be wandering about the beach of foreign countries instead of being at sea. Rec't advices from Australia inform us that the mail steamers which ply between Sydney and San Francisco, and which hitherto have been manned on deck and in the engine-rooms by Chinese are now and from henceforth to carry European, to the rigid exclusion of the Celestial. Such an effect has this order of the Maritime Labour Union of Sydney had on all shipping which trades to Australia, that already a considerable number of the looting class of seamen have been applied for at the Hongkong House of Detention. Certainly on broad principles British shipmasters would always prefer to see their own countrymen employed as seamen and firemen on board their vessels, but owing to the troubles which appear to be inevitable where the crews are British, they are frequently driven against their will, to engage Chinese, Hindoos, Malays, or any other nationalities that may be available. As it appears, however, that a body of trades unionists in Australia have taken the matter up for the benefit of "poor Jack" the only thing to be done now is for them to compel that somewhat mythical personage to behave himself. Absolute sobriety when in port cannot, of course, be secured with the ordinary run of sailors, but strict attention to a good and wholesome discipline can be absolutely forced out of many of the worst characters, who go to sea by nothing more potent than moral suasion and a simple show of force when necessary. If any commander or officer of a British steamer doubts this let him go on board some of the mail steamers in Sydney and see the facts for himself. Neither the laws of the land nor the decisions of a magistrate can help the man who, in the government of crews, has not the firmness, the tact, and the sagacity to help himself.

A CHINESE, aged 46 and described on the charge sheet as a hawker, appeared at the Police Court this morning, both Magistrates sitting, on the charge of kidnapping a Chinese boy aged 12 years. The lad's statement was to the effect that he was a fisher boy living with his mother at San Hung, a village in Chinese territory. On the 9th inst., while he was in the market place making some purchases, the defendant accosted him, and after some little conversation asked him what was his profession and whether he would not like to get better employment in Macao than hawking fish in San Hung, to which he assented. It was then arranged that they should leave the place together. He did not inform his mother what he was going to do, but on the following day shook the old home dust off his feet, and struck out with his new companion for fresh fields and fishing grounds new. On the 11th they arrived at the great city—Hongkong—and of course made tracks for a boarding-house, when he was carefully locked up in an upper room. At 5 p.m., he was taken away and put into a "small boat," accompanied by the defendant and three companions. There was also another person in the boat who appeared to be going on the same quest as himself. These two "snared birds" were put on board a steamer, and by this time the enterprising youth heard the vessel was going, not to Macao, but to Singapore. Thinking then something about home and his mother, he began to cry and was observed by the police, who took him ashore. Ching Yau, a detective said he visited a steamer belonging to Messrs. Carlowitz &amp; Co. on the morning of the 13th inst., and there found the boy crying and demanding to be sent home. The vessel was on the point of leaving for Singapore. The accused said he was innocent of any crime, the boy had said he was willing to go and so he took him. For himself he was an honest farm labourer in San Hung, had never been in Hongkong before, in his life, had no passport ticket for Singapore, and had no witness to prove that he was anything else but a hard-headed trafficker in human flesh. He was very properly sent to prison for twelve months with hard labour.

MR. JAMES TROUP is to succeed the late Mr. Robertson as British Consul at Yokohama, or Kanagawa as the official designation has it.

M. COQUELIN, the famous French comedian, confesses that he once fell asleep on the stage. "I have been guilty," he says, "of naturalism only once in my life—involuntarily—and yet I shall always feel remorse. I was acting with a travelling company. I had passed the night in the train, then rehearsed in the day, and after the rehearsal I had gone on some excursion or another, so that I was very tired. In the evening I played the role of Annibal in Augier's 'L'Aventuriere.' The reader will remember that at the end of the second act Annibal, whom Fabrice has been enticing to drink in order to make him talk, gets drunk and then goes to sleep. I played the drunken scenes as usual, neither more nor less; but when it came to the sleeping part the act that I was feigning seemed to me so sweet, and I wanted to sleep so thoroughly, that I unconsciously yielded to the temptation. I went to sleep on the stage in the presence of the public, and, with shame be it recorded, I even snored. This was exceeding orders, *ce n'était pas la consigne*, but the public, hearing me snore, believed that it was in my role and that I was endeavouring to make a point. Some laughed, others found the "business" in doubtful taste, and there was not wanting some who said that I snored without naturalness, without grace; that I forced the note—in short, that my snoring was not like real snoring. Alas! I was as indifferent to applause as I was to criticism. And when the curtain fell my companions had some difficulty in recalling me to a sense of the reality."THERE has been some talk lately of a rival newspaper being started in Bangkok in opposition to the *Times*, and here is how the Editor of the last named journal with praiseworthy magnanimity, cheerfully sets out the beauties and advantages, peculiarly and otherwise, of journalistic enterprise in Siam:—"We hear that Mr. Goette, ably assisted by Capt. Loftus, is thinking of starting an opposition paper here in Bangkok. If these two can manage to do this they are plucky fellows, and deserve every success for thus sacrificing their savings in order to endeavor to amuse the public for a few months. Of course Capt. Loftus's many talents are well known and, together with Mr. Goette's influence, he may succeed in procuring some twenty or thirty subscribers, but we fear it will take some time yet before Bangkok is able to support two papers. It was Shakespeare who said, 'I am nothing if not critical.' Editors may paraphrase this and say 'I am nothing if too critical.' It does not pay now-a-days to call a spade a spade, and the policy of 'please all, offend none,' is the only one that can be profitably observed. 'Please discontinue sending me your paper after the period for which I have subscribed' is the result in Bangkok of honestly commenting upon a subject of genuine public interest, but which penetrates to the quick the person whom the cap fits. Under these circumstances a proprietor of a paper in Siam has a very hot time of it, and all things considered we think it would be better to charter a wheelbarrow and vend vegetables than go at present into the newspaper line in this city."THE *Macao Independent* of the 14th inst. publishes two contributions on the much discussed topic of the dissolution of the Municipal Chamber by Governor da Costa. One purports to be the defence of the illegal act performed by the Governor, and the other is a clear exposure and condemnation of the still more illegal doings in connection with the suppression of electoral rights by His Excellency through the medium of his adviser—the Colonial Secretary. The extinct Municipality is saddled with a few mistakes and irregularities in the management of its affairs. The writer who has taken up the cudgels in defence of the Governor accepts the allegation that the last Corporation had managed to pay a debt incurred by its predecessor, but he finds relief in the fact that the debt was a small one, and that in compensation for its settlement, the dissolved Chamber had managed to derive a very substantial income from the new slaughterhouse. This vulpine style of reasoning, it is useless to say, only shows the writer's determination to bolster up an argument in defence of his idol, the Government, but it goes without saying that it egregiously fails in logic and common-sense. The bad condition of the public Cemetery is then trotted out as an impeachment against the *Senado*, and then the late fracas with the beef and pork farmer resulting in the wretched supply of food and in the increase of its price is directly attributed to the councillors' want of tact and experience. The inefficient lighting of the city, and several other trivialities are then brought forward, and the writer concludes that the Governor must have had ample reasons to justify him in dissolving the Municipality, though he refrains from giving one of these reasons. Were the accusations he makes true, they would not have justified the dissolution of the Chamber, as this measure can only be legally adopted in the case of open insubordination and opposition to the Colonial Government. As not a word of this has been breathed either by the Governor in the decree ordering the dissolution, or by his Quixotic defender in the columns of the *Independent*, it can only be inferred that the dissolution was an essentially illegal act, without any justification whatsoever. The anti-gubernatorial contributor dwells at some length on the recent injunction imposed by His Excellency on all his subordinates to abstain from voting at the coming elections, under the penalty, in case of disobedience, of being considered as raising a direct opposition to the first authority of the colony, His Excellency reserving the right to take the matter into consideration. These being the exact words used by the Colonial Secretary in addressing the meeting which assembled at Government House the other day, the writer brings the penal legislation concerning the use of threats to prevent citizens from using their electoral rights, to bear on His Excellency, and heartily asks the Lisbon Government to remedy the deplorable state of things now existing in the old Settlement.THE Manila *Diario* publishes a very interesting article on Philippine Cotton.

UNDER date the 10th inst. the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands has officially declared clean the port of Saigon.

GILBERT and Sullivan's "Mikado" has been translated into Japanese, and is shortly to be brought on the Japanese stage at San Francisco.

DIVORCE in Switzerland is theoretically easy, but the couple seeking it must go before a magistrate every four months for two years and insist that they continue to desire it. This makes it rather uncommon.

GLOBE-TROTTER (to Missionary) "Minister of the Gospel; I imagine, sir?" Missionary: "Yes, sir, I have been a minister of the Gospel for 42 years, but I am going to retire soon." Globe-trotter: "That is a very sensible move, sir. I think when a man has made money enough in his business, he ought to get out of it and enjoy himself."

A BANQUET was held at the Continental Hotel, Paris, on the 10th ulto. to celebrate the abolition of slavery in Brazil. It was presided over by Senator Scholcher, the veteran Abolitionist, who, though eighty-four years of age, is as hearty and enthusiastic as ever in the cause to which he has devoted his life. Prince Pedro of Brazil was present.

THE promised pamphlet on the fatal malady of the late Emperor, Frederick contains, says the *L. & C. Express*, the reports of a number of the German professors and physicians consulted in the case—to wit, Doctors Bardeleben, Bergmann, Gerhardt, Kussmaul, Landgraf, Schmidt of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Schröter of Vienna, Tobold and Waldeyer. But it has no account from Professors Vinchow, Kruse, Leyden, or Senator, or from Sir M. Mackenzie or Mr. Howell. It does not, therefore, appear to contain all the official reports deposited in the State Archives. The pamphlet, indeed, is an *ex parte* statement, published with a view to showing that Professor von Bergmann was right in his cancer diagnosis from the first, and that Sir Morell Mackenzie was wrong. The report has produced a great impression in Vienna, and it is generally admitted that it is in the nature of an indictment against Sir Morell Mackenzie, who, it is said, is now compelled to defend himself against distinct charges. One of the newspapers, alluding to the virulent language used by Professor von Bergmann, justly remarks, "A more quiet tone and a less open hatred of the English colleague would have been more appropriate to the dignity of the German medical profession." In many quarters the wisdom of allowing the publication at the present moment is much questioned; nor is it forgotten that these squabbles of doctors over a grave which has been barely closed must be extremely painful to those who were dearest to the departed Emperor. "The perusal of the report," said a gentleman in high official position in Vienna, "made my blood boil, not because of its tragic contents, but in view of the light cast on the character of the man who authorised its publication." With reference to the report of the German physicians on the case of the late Emperor, which has just been published, the *British Medical Journal* is authorised to state that no reply will be made thereto by Sir Morell Mackenzie for the present. This resolution has been adopted solely in deference to wishes which Sir Morell Mackenzie feels bound to respect, but at the same time he is anxious that it should be generally known that the German report contains serious misstatements of fact and erroneous inferences, the truth of which he will be able to prove if the prohibition now laid upon him is withdrawn.

## THE APENES BANKRUPTCY.

THE BANKRUPT SENTENCED TO SIX MONTHS IMPRISONMENT.

In the Supreme Court, sitting in Bankruptcy, this morning, before the Hon. Jas. Russell, Acting Chief Justice, Rasmus Adolf Apenes, who had been adjudicated a bankrupt, came up for his final charge.

Mr. J. F. Webber, who represented the Bankrupt, formally applied for the final. He stated that Apenes had agreed to a scheme whereby he was to pay out of his salary \$30 per month towards the liquidation of his liabilities, and promised to increase it to \$50 monthly should his salary be at any time raised.

The Acting Registrar, Mr. A. G. Wise, then read the following report:—"I have the honor to report that in view of the facts disclosed by my report and in the evidence of the bankrupt when he appeared to pass his last examination, I feel bound to oppose his discharge on the ground that the bankruptcy was attributable to rash and hazardous speculations. Mr. Wilson, who represented several creditors, said he did not oppose the Bankrupt's discharge. His Lordship said that he had a painful task to perform, but he considered the case, as shown by the Registrar's reports and the Bankrupt's own evidence at the last two examinations, a series of rash speculations. Having only a salary of \$200 a month he had entered into the purchase of shares amounting to nearly a million dollars, knowing when he did so that he had no money—was in fact in debt. His Lordship then read Section 144 of the Bankruptcy Act of 1864, which runs as follows:—"If it shall appear to the Court that the Bankrupt has carried on trade by means of fictitious capital, or that he could not, at the time when any of his debts were contracted, have any reasonable or probable ground of expectation of being able to pay the same, or that he has, with intent to conceal the true state of his affairs, wilfully omitted to keep proper books of accounts, or that his bankruptcy is attributable to rash or hazardous speculations, or unjustifiable extravagances in living, or that he has put any of his creditors to unnecessary expense by frivolous or vexatious defence of any action to recover any debt or money due to him, the Court may either refuse to order, or may suspend the same from taking effect for such time as it may think fit, or may grant an order of discharge subject to any conditions touching any salary, payments, emoluments, profits, wages, earnings, or income which may afterwards become due to him, or touching afterwards-acquired property of the Bankrupt, as it shall think fit, or may sentence the Bankrupt to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding one year." His Lordship also referred to Griffiths' and Holmes' Commentary on Bankruptcy and went on saying that he considered the case more serious than certain cases which came before the Court two or three years ago. The Court by its oath was bound to administer the law, and he could pass no less a sentence than one of six months' imprisonment."

## THE WINDHAM STREET ORACLES.

(With apologies to them both.)

PRO.

Hail, Archimedian letters, hail!  
Sole solace of our exile's turn;  
Before whose power wrong-doers pale  
Whose mirthful lines our sorrows cheer.On gase abuse and min'fensator,  
Your myriad eyes you sternly turn;  
Falls nepotism before your lance,  
Your fiery bolts the offenders burn.What though sometimes ye slightly err  
Or deem each other's enemy  
Even Etonian nods: your friendly war  
Is but your little playful way.Ye Mercuries, we appreciate  
Your toll in search of novelty,  
Wherever men do congregate;  
Historians of far Canby.

CON.

Ye melancholy frauds, your rancorous spite,  
Time-serving policies, and feeble wit,  
Make you alike contemptible to sight  
And sense—*Veritas prevalebit*.Guileless of grammar, almost every line  
Crawling with errors, ye presume to guide  
The reins of our affairs, and fractious whine,  
When not on horseback seat, to (somewhere) ride.Tooley Street tailors, cease to arrogate  
Unto your laces the public censor's tute;  
Learn grammar, facts more often state,  
And use your brains more, and less paste.Bind back to back each would-be *Junius*  
"Brownie" and "Granny," and you "only reader"  
To draw them and their sorrows multitudinous  
Deep in the Harbour—weighed by a leader.

ARCADES AMHO.

## OUR HALL OF JUSTICE.

On most mornings the public of Hongkong, if they have leisure and inclination, can visit three courts of law in full swing, one being pretty literally the seat of law and equity, and the other two so-called by courtesy. The first-mentioned is the Supreme Court; let us drink up and have a look at it, since it is only a few yards away from our hotel. The building is rather an imposing one looked at from the street; it is liberally whitewashed, and innocent of those images of impossible females with their eyes in a sling, and a pair of scales, and a sword to scare customers with if they complain of short weight. The outer hall is as great a convenience as the simple coolie finds in the Colony. By day he lounges in its shade until his master leaves his Club opposite, and enters his chair or rickshaw; at night he lies around in it, pretty numerous, after making himself invisible to the Sikh patrol by the judicious application of a cent or two. But we must get further than the hall, and examine the interior. The public, such as ourselves, have to go up the general stair, the private entrance is reserved for the Judge, lawyers, officers, and other great people. The Hall is spacious and lofty; it is built in the Deaf Architect style, has a Gothic roof, with massive beams across, and is paneled off at the back for you, and I, and the riff-raff. These back-seats are pretty well filled with Chinamen, all sorts, from the oriel-window-spectated merchant to the ancient daughter of Han in the corner, who looks old and ugly enough to be sister to the Witch of Endor. There are also a few Indians, a beach-comber or two—here, here, have to pass away their valuable time, and a European constable, who is the only person in Court that seems to take a vivid, perennial, personal interest in all the cases. Now, having seen who our companions at this end are, let us look beyond the pale, and examine the privileged ones. The Judge is a mild, intellectual-looking gentleman; he has no wig, and he sits in a one-sided way which is (wrongfully) suggestive of partiality. No, he doesn't look quite one's idea of a Christian, but his brother on the seat below who is playing clerk to his person. The Registrar, he is? What does he do? Sits there and passes things, eh! fatiguing job. Ah! who is that imposing-looking gentleman with spectacles, and a wig in front of him? Is he a Queen's Counsel? He seems to wind the Court round his finger; I'm not surprised to hear that he always carries the jury with him. Not a prepossessing individual, though. Never mind about the rest of the legal gentlemen; they're a good-looking set, but they never seem to use those piles of law-books they're sitting in. Those languid-looking youths at the side below, who are for the newspapers—I thought so—were running comments are cut short by the commencement of business. "Won Fat," "Won Fat," "WON FAT!" cries a burly usher with increasing vehemence. At the third time of asking an oily Chinaman laboriously rises near us, and crawls to the front. An uncluttered, but very valuable official, an Englishman evidently, says something to him in Chinese, at which he nods, steps into the box, and takes the book. The usher never hesitates about that; whether they are disciples of Buddha, Christians, or anything else, "Kissum close, anellum," book, cut-off cock's head, also same. Yes, also same, they tell a lie with equal blandness and confidence. The interpreter administers the oath—"Ting sam, chung soft chee," &amp;c., at which Mr. Won Fat grins as he repeats the words. One of the good-looking lawyers takes him in hand, unless the trouble, as is generally the case, involves an amount too small for all legal assistance. A litigious people, these Chinamen. Then the witness begins his tale of woe, and the Recording Angel opens his Sin-book and yells, for a new pen and a fresh supply of ink. After Won Fat has finished his little parable, and one or two fishy-looking friends, perhaps, have duly corroborated it (if they have heard it) or, having been sent out of Court previously, tell entirely different tales, the defendant begins to weave his little web of fiction. None of them has told the truth, as far as we could make out by straining our ears. How his Lordship committing them all for perjury, he only knows. My impression, and that of my companion, is that he "hoses up," behind his desk, or else gives judgment alternately—one case for the plaintiff, the next for the defendant. Anyhow, he does decide it, and after the polyglot gentleman with the luxuriant baldness under his hat has driven the parties away with words which sound like diabolical invective, the burly usher before-mentioned calls the next case. Probably it is that of some young Portuguese who has been living as if he had a white man's income, only to be brought up with a very round turn by some invidious tradesman. Here another official is needed to interpret, which the clerk does in a fluent sepulchral voice. These cases are "the roasted, mugged, short and sweet," the debts are undeniable, and the alleged Portuguese young man finds it convenient to have nice three times a day, instead of twice for a while afterwards. There is nothing very much out of the way to-day; some more Chinese, an Indian or two, and very occasionally a European, or two.



the line" with varying success, that is all. But whoever is in the box—even the shrillest-voiced Chinaman, their voices are lost to us. The Early English style of Court is by no means conducive to good hearing, and the wailing punkahs which fan half the hall utterly dissipate the words before they reach us. Speaking of punkahs, the little one appropriated to the judicial bench seems to be more vigorous than dignified; it swings sharply in an erratic, three-cornered sort of way which, as I facetiously remark, is contrary to the Queen her crown and dignity. We notice these things when we are tired of hearing the cases dragging wearily along. We see that by a wise provision the reporter's table is placed so ingeniously that when a witness speaks in the direction of the Bench, his position, with the help of the great punkah, makes the languid young men grow apoplectic trying to hear what he says, whilst the infallible whisper of "mud" are about as audible as a whisper through a Hongkong telephone. The ingenuity of this arrangement is equally commendable in that the journalistic table is considerably placed beneath the raised dock, so that at the monthly sessions or quarterly Assizes any prisoner who feels inclined to get full value for his money may, after getting, say, five years, lean over the rail and knock some of their languid, literary heads off, as they deserve to be. Come on, let us go.

#### HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report of the Board of Directors to the ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders to be held at the offices of the Company, No. 14, Praya, Hongkong, on Monday, the 27th August, 1888, at 3 o'clock p.m.:

To the Shareholders of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—The Directors have now to submit to you their Report with a Statement of Accounts for the half-year ending 30th June.

The total receipts for the six months are \$606,320.56 and the net profit, after paying interest due and all charges amounts to... \$82,012.18 to which has to be added the balance brought forward from last account... 1,901.32

and from this have to be deducted—  
Directors' fees... \$4,500.00  
Auditors' fees... 400.00

leaving available for appropriation... \$79,012.50

The Directors recommend that a dividend for the half-year of 3 per cent., or \$46,875, be paid to the Shareholders, and a Bonus of \$1,000 to Contributing Shareholders; that \$30,000 be written from the value of the new dock at Kowloon, and the balance of \$1,138.50 carried forward to the new account.

When presenting their last year's Report your Directors were hopeful of an improvement in our Shipbuilding trade, but so far their expectations have not been realized. The business of docking and repairs, though not so large as it has been in some former half-years, continues satisfactory.

The case of the *Philippine* will not come on for trial for another two months, the Defendant having obtained the consent of the Court to send to Europe and have evidence taken on commission.

The Directors regret that the new dock was not completed by the end of July, as they anticipated. The delay has arisen partly from a face of solid granite having been met with, the removal of which by blasting has necessarily been very slow work, and partly owing to the almost continuous rain since last February, which has prevented the workmen from doing more than half-time; however, it is now hoped that the greater part of the blasting will be over by the end of this month, and that all the masonry at the head of the dock will be finished by the end of October next. The new pumps have been erected, and a trial made, when they were found to work most satisfactorily.

J. BELL-IRVING,  
Chairman.

#### CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

January to June, 1888.

ASSETS.

To Value of Aberdeen Dock, as per last statement... \$150,000.00

Value of Kowloon Dock, as per last statement... 64,479.48

Cost of Hoiler Drill Machine, Ash, and Washing Machine... 1,100.00

Cost of Reconstruction... 4,328.43

New House for Superintendent at Kowloon, cost of construction to date... 3,995.51

Amount expended on construction of New Dock to date... 78,165.51

Less Free Grant received from Admiralty... 65,817.68

Balance of Capital Account... 116,600.79

Campanella.

Value of Cosmopolitan Dock, as per last statement... 345,705.07

Completing Sea Wall... 100.00

Traps, Launches and Lighters... 345,915.97

Value of Pilot Fish, as per last statement... 85,906.00

Value of Fish, as per last statement... 1,000.00

Cost of Reconstruction... 4,592.90

Value of Steam Launches, 1 Steam Lighter, Coal Lighter, and Boat... 8,410.34

Sundry Debts... 304,932.08

Cost of Material on hand... 66,817.68

Profit... 8,771,515.47

LIABILITIES.

By Shareholders for paid up Capital... 1,856,500.00

Admiralty Loan 2,000,000.00

Less Repayments 54,84.00

£1,801,116.00

Sundry Creditors... 99,144.91

Balance of Profit brought forward from last account... 1,901.32

Profit... 8,771,515.47

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

To Cost of Labor, Materials, and Working Expenses at the Company's three Establishments... \$719,017.17

Interest... 31,472.28

Fire Insurance... 1,100.00

Current Rent... 1,100.00

Office Expenses, Stationery, Stationery, Rent, and Petty Cash at Head Office... 12,850.37

Drawing Office Expenses and Stationery... 3,700.00

Telegrams... 3,700.00

Profit... 8,771,515.47

By Gross Earnings of the Company's Establishments... \$606,320.56

Township, Net Earnings... 2,617.00

Transfer Fees... 910.00

Dividend Warrants... 415.30

Balance of Profit... 8,771,515.47

D. GILLIES,  
Secretary.

We have examined the Books and Vouchers of the Company, and certify that the above Statement is in accordance therewith.

THOMAS ARNOLD,  
FREDERICK T. P. FORSTER,  
Auditors.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1888.

#### THE "ARRATOON APAR" AND "HEBE" COLLISION.

The judgment delivered by Sir J. J. Ford, Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements, in this collision case between the steamer *Arratoon Apar* and Messrs. A. Holt and Co's steamer

*Hebe*, particulars of which we published a few days since, is only what could have been reasonably anticipated, and hence the officers in charge have been entirely to blame for the disaster. When we remember that the officers of the *Arratoon Apar* are fully passed and certificated Europeans, while those of the *Hebe* are natives or Asiatics of some description, the decree of the Singapore Court may be said to have been all but a foregone conclusion. It would have been singular indeed, had the *Hebe* thus officered been found to be in the right and the *Apar* wrong.

The officer in charge of the deck of the *Hebe* appears to have been an Asiatic gunner, one part of whose evidence, according to the learned Judge, was totally opposed to all probabilities, and the above mentioned "boy" who occupied the important post of look-out man, had only been seven months at sea. Doubtless the eyes of very young men or boys are vastly quick at picking up distant lights, but it is still possible to have looks-out who at once possess the advantages of youth and a fairly reliable sea experience, the latter of which is always exceedingly valuable in distinguishing colors, and watching the maneuvers of approaching vessels. In all carefully navigated steamers sailing out of the home ports a look-out man must always be an able seaman, and in all the large mail steamers, never less than two able seamen—one on each bow—is permitted during the night. The Judge appears to have laid a good deal of stress on the proper carrying out by the *Apar* of Articles 18 and 23 of the Merchant Shipping Act, but the fact is that the whole case was governed by that article which says:—"If two steamers are crossing each other's courses so as to involve a risk of collision, the steamer which has the other on her own starboard side must keep out of the way." Thus, it has been argued by competent lawyers in the London Admiralty Court and has never been denied but rather admitted by the Board of Trade, that the responsible steamer can put in force any desirable evolution so long as she "keeps out of the way of the other vessel." She can keep her engines going at full speed, can stop, or go astern, it is quite immaterial—so long as she keeps out of way and by doing so avoids a collision. The nautical experts who framed those Articles were content to let the method of keeping clear remain in the hands of the officer in charge, for they knew conditions might easily exist in the exigencies of navigation by which no hard and fast rule, further than keeping clear, could be safely or conveniently carried out.

In the case which has just been concluded at Singapore the *Arratoon Apar* was steering her course through the Straits, bound to Singapore, when her officers observed the three lights of the *Hebe* approaching from the opposite direction and about five or six miles away. The *Apar* then did what all steamers in such a case should do—the port sufficiently to shut out the *Hebe's* green light and then steamed. Thus if the two vessels had held on their course all the *Hebe* starboarded—for what purpose was not explained by Sir T. T. Ford in his elaborate judgment—and from the moment of starboarding the helm without the shadow of any necessity, the *Hebe* put herself into the difficult and responsible position of that steamer which, in crossing, nautical wisdom has decreed shall keep clear of the other ship or be responsible for a collision. In committing this preposterous blunder the gunner of the *Hebe*, as he had no certificate, may possibly be allowed some little latitude, when it is remembered how very often the same mistakes are made by Europeans who have passed through one or two stiff examinations. It is the commonest thing in the British Channel, in the rooky Mediterranean, and particularly out here in the Formosa Channel to meet steamers that do the very same thing as the *Hebe*—starboard when they ought either to port their helms or keep on their courses. It is not very long since that in the neighbourhood of Ocksey light a large mail steamer was steaming to the north-eastward, at 2 a.m. with all her lights burning when she observed the three lights of an approaching steamer right ahead. The helm was ported at once till the green light was shut out, and kept so for some time in order to assure a safe and wide berth. When the two vessels had neared each other within about a mile, the vessel coming south being then about two or three points on the other's port bow, suddenly showed her three lights, and thus perpetrated one of the grossest errors in seamanship. The mail steamer's helm was then put hard a-port and kept there till the ship had performed half a circle under her port helm, when the other craft having come into a parallel line with her and fallen astern, the mail boat's course was gradually altered till the north-east point was again reached. Had the engines in this case been stopped it would have been putting a very valuable steamer at the mercy of a man—in the other vessel—who appeared to have lost his head, or who had possibly confounded her brilliant white and red lights for those of some junk. This was a similar kind of meeting to that of the *Apar* and the *Hebe*, and possibly if the first named had kept on at full speed under her port helm she might have cleared the danger which overtook her. The wording of the article—"If two steamers are crossing, etc."—would indicate that the mail boat should have kept her course and never touched her engines, but he would indeed be a foolish officer who, simply because he was in the right position, would therefore risk a valuable ship and the lives of her crew and passengers by putting himself at the mercy of a nincompoop. A wide berth is the first consideration for safety when it can be any judicious system of maneuvering be obtained, and the disregard of this principle, and the idea of falling back on "rules" when danger threatens, has been the cause of no end of casualties.

#### CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS.

(BENEVOLENCE.)

The Chinese have placed the term Benevolence at the head of their list of Five Constant Virtues. The character which denotes it, is composed of the symbols for 'Man' and 'Two'; by which is supposed to be shadowed forth the view, that Benevolence is something which ought to be developed by the contact of two human beings with each other. It is unnecessary to remark that the theory which the form of the character seems to favour, is not at all substantiated by the facts of life among the Chinese, as those facts are to be seen in the intelligent and attentive observer. Nevertheless, it is far from being true, as a superficial examination would seem to indicate, that there is among the Chinese no Benevolence, though this has been often predicated by those who ought to have known the truth. "The feeling of pity," says Mencius reminds us, "is common to all men," widely as they differ in its expression. The mild and in some respects, really benevolent teachings of the Buddhist religion, have not been without a visible effect upon the Chinese people. There is, moreover, among the Chinese, a strong practical instinct of sympathy, and when the attention has been once directed, by no matter what cause, toward the practice of virtue, there are a great variety of forms in which there is certain to be abundant scope for the exercise of benevolence. Among the forms of benevolence which have

commended themselves to the Chinese, may be named the establishment of foundling hospitals, and refuges for lepers, and for the aged, etc. As China is a land which for all practical purposes (except that of the declaration of Teking Sinology) is quite free from a Census, it is impossible to ascertain to what extent these forms of benevolent action are to be found, but it is hazardous little to say that they must be relatively rare, that is to say, as regards the enormous population, and the enormous aggregation of that population in huge cities, where the needs are greatest. The vast soup-kitchens which are set up anywhere and everywhere, when some great flood or famine calls them, are familiar phenomena, and the donation of winter clothing to those who are destitute. It is not the Government only which engages in these enterprises, but the people also co-operate in a highly creditable manner, and instances are not uncommon, in which large sums have been thus judiciously expended. We do not reckon among the benevolences of the Chinese such associations as the provincial clubs for care of those who may be destitute at a distance from home, and who could not without this help, return, or who having died, could not otherwise be taken home to be buried. This is an ordinary business transaction, of the nature of insurance, and is probably so regarded by the Chinese themselves. Besides the regular institutions already mentioned, and others similar, there are societies for the providing of coffins for those too poor to buy them, for gathering human bones which have in the course of time become exposed, and which are to be again buried in a suitable manner, and the gathering up of paper on which the characters have been written or printed, that it may be burned, to save it from desecration. In some places plasters of a mysterious nature are also given to all applicants, and vaccination is (theoretically) free, and "vaccine" is provided for sale at a price below cost, or even given away. To items of this class must be added the constant donations to the army of beggars with which China is cursed, and help to refugees, who are a more respectable variety of beggars.

Having mentioned some of the most deserving forms of Chinese benevolence, it is only fair to specify the drawbacks which accompany them. In the first place, such good institutions as Hospitals, etc., are, as remarked, relatively rare. They are to be found in many of the large seaports, and perhaps in the great cities of the interior along the routes of trade, but do they exist at all in any except the very largest cities? If so, it is certain that they are singularly unobtrusive, for one never sees more than a sign. The same observation is to be made in regard to other organized charities, they are few in number, and narrow in the range of their action. Again, with the exception of such institutions as have been mentioned, the ordinary forms of Chinese benevolence are exceedingly intermittent. When a vast calamity occurs, like the great famine, or the outbreak of the Yellow River, the Government, local or general, comes to the front with a greater or lesser degree of promptness, and attempts to help the victims. But instead of doing this on any uniform and extensive scale, such as the permanent occurrence of the necessity might seem to suggest, it is done in a makeshift way, as if the occasion had never before arisen, and might never arise again. The care of the refugees is moreover generally abandoned, at the very time when they most need help, namely, in the early spring, when, having been weakened by their long sufferings, and by atrocious overcrowding, they are most liable to disease. It is then that they are sent away, with a little ready money, to make the best of their way home, and to get back into their normal state of life as best they can. The reason for this is apparent. The Government knows that they will die of pestilence if they remain till warm weather where they are, and destruction in detail seems to the officials to be less a cause for regret than the evil, than death in masses. The spirit is evinced in the curious ebullition of charity, which is known as the *la pa chou*. This performance may be regarded as in most respects a typical case of Chinese Benevolence. On the eighth day of the twelfth moon, (called the "la yieh"), it is the custom for everyone who has accumulated a quantity of benevolent impulses which have had no opportunity for their gratification, to make the most liberal donations to all comers, of the very cheapest and poorest quality of soup, during about twelve hours of solar time, (the same more or less). This is called "giving virtue," and is considered to be a means of laying up merit. It happens to be one in which the harvest is bountiful, those who live in the country have perhaps no applicants for their coarse provender, as even the poorest people have as good or better at home. This circumstance, does not, however, lead to the pratermission of the offer, much less to the substitution of anything of a better quality. On the contrary, the donors advertise their intentions, with the same alacrity as in other years, not to say with greater, and when the day passes and no one has asked for a single bowl of the rich gruel designed for them, it is merely put into the broken jars out of which the pigs are fed, and the wealthy and the benevolence retires to rest with the proud satisfaction, that however it may be with the poor wretches who would not come to his feast, he at least has done his duty for another year, and can in good conscience pose as a man of practical benevolence and virtue. But if, on the other hand, the year should be a bad one, and grain rises to a fabulous price, then this same man of means and of virtue, fails to send out any notices of the "practice of virtue" for this particular year, for the reason that he cannot afford it! We have already seen that donations to the poor, of whom one almost everywhere meets a swarm. This donation also is of the nature of an insurance. In the cities, the beggars are, as is well-known, organized into guilds of a very powerful sort, more powerful by far than any with which they can have to contend, for the reason that the beggars have nothing to lose, and nothing to fear, in which respects they stand alone. The shopkeeper who should refuse a donation to a starving beggar, after the latter has waited for a reasonable length of time, and has brought with what the Geneva arbitrage styled "due diligence," will be liable to an invasion of a horde of famished wretches, who would render the existence, even of a solid Chinese, a burden, and who would utterly prevent the transaction of any business, until their continually rising demands should be met. Both the shopkeepers and the beggars understand this perfectly well, and it is for this reason that benevolences of this nature flow in a steady, but it is a tiny rivulet, to the same point, and to the incessant stream of refugees, to be seen so often in so many places. In all these cases it will be observed that the object in view is by no means the benefit of the person upon whom the "Benevolence" terminates, but the extraction from the benefit conferred, of a return benefit for the giver. Every object of Chinese charity, is regarded as a "little fo," and the main aim of those who have anything to do with him, is to make it reasonably certain that he will "move on." To the other disabilities of Chinese Benevolence, must be added this capital one, that it is almost impossible for any enterprise, however good, or however urgent, to escape the withering effects of the Chinese system of squeezes, which is as well organized as any other part of the scheme of Chinese government. It is not easy

to possess one's self of full details of the working of any regular Chinese charity, but enough has been observed during such special crises as the Great Famine, to make it certain that the deepest distress of the people, is no barrier whatever to the most shameful speculation on the part of officials entrusted with the disbursement of funds for relief. And if such scandals take place under these circumstances, when public attention is most fixed on the distress and its relief, it is not difficult to conjecture what happens when there is no outside knowledge either of the funds contributed, or of their use. We have repeatedly referred to the comparative insignificance of the range of Chinese charity, but how many of the achievements of western lands, can best be understood by an examination of the table of contents of such admirable work as Mr. Faber's book on occidental civilization, published in Chinese, under the title "From West to East." Such institutions as asylums for the feeble-minded, for the insane, for the deaf and dumb, add for various varieties of diseases, together with a multitude of others, must seem to the Chinese like the products of unusually lively imaginations, reminding them of nothing which they ever saw or heard of. When they come to know a vestige of that Occidental Civilization, of which too often only the worst side glimmers itself upon them, it will certainly seem to them not a little remarkable, that all Christendom is dotted with institutions, such as have no parallel out of Christendom, and then it will perhaps occur to them to inquire into the rationale of so significant a fact. They may be led to notice the suggestive circumstance, that the Chinese character for Benevolence, unlike most of those which relate to the emotions, which generally have the heaviest of all the Chinese characters, is written without the heart. The virtue of which they come to know, is also, practised without heart, with the general aim, of which we have noticed, that state of mind, in which practical philanthropy becomes an instinct, demanding opportunity to exhibit its workings, whenever the need of it is clearly perceived, may be said to be almost wholly wanting among the Chinese. It is not, indeed, a human development. If it is to be created among the Chinese, it must be by the same process which has made it an integral constituent of life in the lands of the west.—M. C. Daily News.

#### LUNG COMPLAINTS.

A writer in *Health* is responsible for the following:-  
"The lungs are the most prone to catarrhs and inflammations of any part of the body. Atmospheric and hygienic influences of a vast nature, on the one hand, and a high functional activity of the lungs on the other, are the explicable determining causes of diseases of the lungs. We inhale air that the oxygen it contains may pass into the blood, and 'burn up' the food we eat, and thus give us body warmth and force, this is a very plain mode of stating the case, but it is not untrue.

Now, when the lungs become affected slightly or seriously, the nutrition of the body is pretty certain to suffer sooner or later. A slight cough is a bad thing but a bad cough is a dangerous thing. An infant with 'cold on the lungs,' a person with chronic cough, and the subject of pulmonary consumption, all demonstrate how vain are, too often, the usual routine lines of treatment in diseases of the lungs. Before this mixture and that tincture are taken, there should come up the question—What is the cough due to? It may, if chronic, be caused by heart disease or Bright's disease of the kidneys, and curable by iron and cod liver oil. A case comes to mind where the writer was called to see a doctor's wife with a cough of twelve years' duration. She had taken cod liver oil time and again, but without a particle of benefit. On carefully examining the chest one of the valves of the heart was found to be imperfect and diseased. This interfered with the proper circulation of blood through the lungs. The lady was given the Wyeth Diastolized Iron in six-drops doses, three times a day, and by the tonic effects of the iron on the heart, the cough was completely cured in a couple of weeks. Overwork and nervous exhaustion would often induce a recurrence of the trouble which was always quickly relieved by the iron. In Bright's disease iron would hardly have given such a brilliant result, but the cod liver oil would have done more good than it did here.

We come now to that larger class of cases where, honestly, we must admit that we do not know, for certain, what the cause is. Cases of this kind come often under the physician's eye. We turn here from the fascinating experimental work and praiseworthy efforts of scientific humanitarians, to consider some homespun practical facts. In diseases of the lungs we observe emaciation often and gradual wasting away. The vital powers are on the ebb. We have no specifics here, and the cough mixtures do not cure. What is to be done? *Sustain nutrition.* To promote healthy nutritive functions the highest medical authorities have been, and are, unsatisfied in their praise of cod liver oil. The celebrated physician, Dr. C. B. Williams, asserted, after using it for a third of a century, that it is the only agent deserving the title of a remedy in chronic wasting lung diseases. Certainly it is a grand food, but the multitudes of cases where it cannot be given and is contra-indicated are simply legion. It is never indicated where there is indigestion—and in what a percentage of lung cases is this very symptom dyspepsia! No oil is digested in the stomach, but in the intestine; therefore it must be retained in the stomach for two or three hours, and even more, before it is passed into the intestine. While thus besmearing the stomach wall, fatty acids are absorbed, eructations, nausea, and vomiting frequently being caused. But this is not all. The task of freely subdividing the oil is imposed upon the digestive organs, in order that it may be absorbed and carried into the system. Too often this burden is more than they can bear.

To sustain nutrition is to look well to the digestive, assimilative, and excretory functions; to make sure that all 'let or hindrance' is removed, so far as is possible; and to supply such food as will make a moderate physiological demand on digestion and yield to the system an abundant supply of nutritious principles. In the aqueous extract of malted barley we have precisely such a food. It is a lovely food, and when the stomach is in active revolt, a teaspoonful of malt extract every hour is an aliment which offends it neither by bulk nor 'qualities.' For several years past, the celebrated author Dr. Niemeyer, consulting surgeon to the King of Wurtemberg, writes, 'to restore the strength and nutrition of the patient, instead of prescribing cod liver oil, which I was formerly in the habit of doing, I have employed, almost exclusively, extract of malt, and with the very best effect. This substance must not be confounded with other so-called malt extracts, which are only a kind of beer, containing a large proportion of carbonic acid and alcohol, often injurious to the patient. It consists of the soluble constituents of barley malt. The Kepler Extract of Malt is the best, and has the finest flavour of any I have ever seen,' writes Professor Yandl. 'In this best known malt,' the 'Lancet' tells us, 'it is the best known malt, and is the best preparation of cod liver oil has recently been dissolved, and thus we have a new preparation of two foods, which promises to be invaluable in pulmonary affections.'

#### To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL  
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THIS EVENING,  
AUGUST 16TH, 1888.

THE AMERICAN MUSICAL COMEDY  
AND OPERA COMPANY.

Directors {Mr. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD.  
JOHN F. SHERIDAN.

Will appear as above in  
ALFRED, CELLIERS SUCCESSFUL COMIC OPERA,  
"DOROTHY."

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Geoffrey Wilder... Mr. CHARLES FISHER.  
Harry Sherwood... H. M. IMANO.  
Squire Haman... A. SUTCH.  
John Tuppi... H. HASSAN.  
Tom Stuart... WHIFFEN CRIPPS.

And JOHN F. SHERIDAN

Dorothy Haman... Miss MAUDE HARE.  
Lydia Hawthorne... FID MORRISON.  
Phyllis... G. WHITEFORD.  
Lady Betty... VERA PATEY.  
Lady Plunkett... NELLIE ARLINE.  
Mrs. Privett... EVA LEAMINGTON.

ACT. I.—HOP GARDENS.  
ACT. II.—CHAN TIGER HALL.  
ACT. III.—THE ROUND COPPICE.

Conductor... Mr. J. A. ROBERTSON.

SATURDAY, 18th August,  
(Positively) Farewell Performance,  
"DOROTHY."  
GILBERT and SULLIVAN'S latest London Opera

SEATS MAY NOW BE RESERVED.

Prices \$2, \$3, and \$1.  
Box Plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, LD.  
All communications to PEMBERTON W. WILLARD, Hongkong Hotel.  
Hongkong, 16th August, 1888. [784]

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF

HONGKONG,  
No. 1165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above

LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, THIS EVENING, the 16th instant, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 16th August, 1888. [779]

ZETLAND LODGE,

No. 525.

A N EMERGENCY MEETING of the above

LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on SATURDAY NEXT, the 18th August, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 16th August, 1888. [797]

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 1,374, dated 30th

June, 1885, of the Shares Nos. 4516/4525 in this Company, standing in the name of MR. GEORGE LEWIS, of Shanghai, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged. Dated 21st July, 1888.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,  
Secretary.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Offices of the Company, No. 14, Praya Central, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, and a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1888.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 27th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
D. GILLIES,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1888. [760]

THE CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN accordance with the provision of No. 121 of

the Articles of Association, the General Agents have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 6 per cent. for the half-year ending 30th June, 1888, on the paid up Capital of the Company.

Dividend Warrants payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION will be issued to Shareholders on the Register on the 24th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 24th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1888. [771]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY SECOND ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 4 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors, and a Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring dividends.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order,  
A. S. GARFIT,  
Acting Secretary.



## Commercial.

TO-DAY.  
THE SHARE MARKET.

There is very little of any special interest to report to-day, business having continued unusually quiet. Banks are a shade firmer, with buyers at 157½, but nothing of consequence has been done. Ducks have dropped a point, and are now rather unsteady at 32 per cent. premium. The Dock Company's half-yearly report and Statement of Accounts will be found in another column, and it will be seen that, as anticipated, the Directors recommend a dividend of 3 per cent. for the half-year. After going carefully through the Report and Accounts we shall probably have a few words to say regarding their leading features. Steamboats continue slowly on the downward line, sellers at 21½ failing to find a market for their shares. Some China Sugars have changed hands at 184, and there are further sellers. Business has also been put through in Luzons at 55, at which rate shares are still obtainable. A few small sales of Panjoms at 104 have also been reported. Other quotations are unchanged.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—157½ per cent. premium, buyers.  
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$87 per share, sellers.  
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$73 per share, sellers.  
North China Insurance—Tls. 285 per share, buyers.  
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$80 per share, sellers.  
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 85 per share, sellers.  
Chinese Insurance Company—\$180 per share, buyers.  
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150, per share.  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$345 per share, sellers.  
China Fire Insurance Company—\$78 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, 32 per cent. premium, sellers.  
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$114 per share, ex div., sellers.  
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—115 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$175 per share, sellers.  
India-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—12 per cent. div., sellers.  
Douglas Steamship Company—\$60 per share, sellers.  
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$184 per share, sales and sellers.  
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$55 per share, sales and sellers.  
Hongkong Ice Company—\$80 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share.  
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$134 per share, sales.  
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—100 per cent. premium, ex div., sellers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 A—2 per cent. premium.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—5 per cent. premium.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—9 per cent. premium, buyers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$82 per share.  
Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$5 per share, nominal.  
Punjab and Simsbie Dux Samantian Mining Co.—\$101 per share, sales and sellers.  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—63 per cent. premium, buyers.  
Tongkin Coal Mining Co.—35 per cent. premium, sellers.  
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—35 per cent. premium, sales.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 211½  
Bank Bills, on demand 211½  
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight 210½  
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight 209½  
Credits at 4 months sight 209½  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight 209½

ON PARIS.—Bank, T. T. 211½  
Bank Bills, on demand 211½  
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight 210½  
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight 209½  
Credits at 4 months sight 209½  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight 209½

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, T. T. 72  
Bank Bills, on demand 72  
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight 71½  
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight 71½  
Credits at 4 months sight 71½  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight 71½

ON HONGKONG.—Bank, T. T. 72  
Bank Bills, on demand 72  
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight 71½  
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight 71½  
Credits at 4 months sight 71½  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight 71½

ON HONGKONG.—Bank, T. T. 72  
Bank Bills, on demand 72  
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight 71½  
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight 71½  
Credits at 4 months sight 71½  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight 71½

ON HONGKONG.—Bank, T. T. 72  
Bank Bills, on demand 72  
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight 71½  
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight 71½  
Credits at 4 months sight 71½  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight 71½

ON HONGKONG.—Bank, T. T. 72  
Bank Bills, on demand 72  
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight 71½  
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight 71½  
Credits at 4 months sight 71½  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight 71½

ON HONGKONG.—Bank, T. T. 72  
Bank Bills, on demand 72  
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight 71½  
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight 71½  
Credits at 4 months sight 71½  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight 71½

ON HONGKONG.—Bank, T. T. 72  
Bank Bills, on demand 72  
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight 71½  
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight 71½  
Credits at 4 months sight 71½  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight 71½

ON HONGKONG.—Bank, T. T. 72  
Bank Bills, on demand 72  
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight 71½  
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight 71½  
Credits at 4 months sight 71½  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight 71½

ON HONGKONG.—Bank, T. T. 72  
Bank Bills, on demand 72  
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight 71½  
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight 71½  
Credits at 4 months sight 71½  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight 71½

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Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight 71½

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Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight 71½

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Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight 71½

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Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight 71½

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Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight 71½

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Bank Bills, on demand 72  
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Bank Bills, at 4 months sight 71½  
Credits at 4 months sight 71½  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight 71½

## HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Register).  
To-day.  
Thermometer—5 a.m. 79.70  
Thermometer—1 p.m. 79.50  
Thermometer—4 p.m. 79.30  
Thermometer—7 p.m. 79.10  
Thermometer—10 p.m. 78.90  
Thermometer—11 p.m. 78.70  
Thermometer—12 p.m. 78.50  
Thermometer—1 p.m. 78.30  
Thermometer—2 p.m. 78.10  
Thermometer—3 p.m. 77.90  
Thermometer—4 p.m. 77.70  
Thermometer—5 p.m. 77.50  
Thermometer—6 p.m. 77.30  
Thermometer—7 p.m. 77.10  
Thermometer—8 p.m. 76.90  
Thermometer—9 p.m. 76.70  
Thermometer—10 p.m. 76.50  
Thermometer—11 p.m. 76.30  
Thermometer—12 p.m. 76.10  
Thermometer—1 p.m. 75.90  
Thermometer—2 p.m. 75.70  
Thermometer—3 p.m. 75.50  
Thermometer—4 p.m. 75.30  
Thermometer—5 p.m. 75.10  
Thermometer—6 p.m. 74.90  
Thermometer—7 p.m. 74.70  
Thermometer—8 p.m. 74.50  
Thermometer—9 p.m. 74.30  
Thermometer—10 p.m. 74.10  
Thermometer—11 p.m. 73.90  
Thermometer—12 p.m. 73.70  
Thermometer—1 p.m. 73.50  
Thermometer—2 p.m. 73.30  
Thermometer—3 p.m. 73.10  
Thermometer—4 p.m. 72.90  
Thermometer—5 p.m. 72.70  
Thermometer—6 p.m. 72.50  
Thermometer—7 p.m. 72.30  
Thermometer—8 p.m. 72.10  
Thermometer—9 p.m. 71.90  
Thermometer—10 p.m. 71.70  
Thermometer—11 p.m. 71.50  
Thermometer—12 p.m. 71.30  
Thermometer—1 p.m. 71.10  
Thermometer—2 p.m. 70.90  
Thermometer—3 p.m. 70.70  
Thermometer—4 p.m. 70.50  
Thermometer—5 p.m. 70.30  
Thermometer—6 p.m. 70.10  
Thermometer—7 p.m. 69.90  
Thermometer—8 p.m. 69.70  
Thermometer—9 p.m. 69.50  
Thermometer—10 p.m. 69.30  
Thermometer—11 p.m. 69.10  
Thermometer—12 p.m. 68.90  
Thermometer—1 p.m. 68.70  
Thermometer—2 p.m. 68.50  
Thermometer—3 p.m. 68.30  
Thermometer—4 p.m. 68.10  
Thermometer—5 p.m. 67.90  
Thermometer—6 p.m. 67.70  
Thermometer—7 p.m. 67.50  
Thermometer—8 p.m. 67.30  
Thermometer—9 p.m. 67.10  
Thermometer—10 p.m. 66.90  
Thermometer—11 p.m. 66.70  
Thermometer—12 p.m. 66.50  
Thermometer—1 p.m. 66.30  
Thermometer—2 p.m. 66.10  
Thermometer—3 p.m. 65.90  
Thermometer—4 p.m. 65.70  
Thermometer—5 p.m. 65.50  
Thermometer—6 p.m. 65.30  
Thermometer—7 p.m. 65.10  
Thermometer—8 p.m. 64.90  
Thermometer—9 p.m. 64.70  
Thermometer—10 p.m. 64.50  
Thermometer—11 p.m. 64.30  
Thermometer—12 p.m. 64.10  
Thermometer—1 p.m. 63.90  
Thermometer—2 p.m. 63.70  
Thermometer—3 p.m. 63.50  
Thermometer—4 p.m. 63.30  
Thermometer—5 p.m. 63.10  
Thermometer—6 p.m. 62.90  
Thermometer—7 p.m. 62.70  
Thermometer—8 p.m. 62.50  
Thermometer—9 p.m. 62.30  
Thermometer—10 p.m. 62.10  
Thermometer—11 p.m. 61.90  
Thermometer—12 p.m. 61.70  
Thermometer—1 p.m. 61.50  
Thermometer—2 p.m. 61.30  
Thermometer—3 p.m. 61.10  
Thermometer—4 p.m. 60.90  
Thermometer—5 p.m. 60.70  
Thermometer—6 p.m. 60.50  
Thermometer—7 p.m. 60.30  
Thermometer—8 p.m. 60.10  
Thermometer—9 p.m. 59.90  
Thermometer—10 p.m. 59.70  
Thermometer—11 p.m. 59.50  
Thermometer—12 p.m. 59.30  
Thermometer—1 p.m. 59.10  
Thermometer—2 p.m. 58.90  
Thermometer—3 p.m. 58.70  
Thermometer—4 p.m. 58.50  
Thermometer—5 p.m. 58.30  
Thermometer—6 p.m. 58.10  
Thermometer—7 p.m. 57.90  
Thermometer—8 p.m. 57.70  
Thermometer—9 p.m. 57.50  
Thermometer—10 p.m. 57.30  
Thermometer—11 p.m. 57.10  
Thermometer—12 p.m. 56.90  
Thermometer—1 p.m. 56.70  
Thermometer—2 p.m. 56.50  
Thermometer—3 p.m. 56.30  
Thermometer—4 p.m. 56.10  
Thermometer—5 p.m. 55.90  
Thermometer—6 p.m. 55.70  
Thermometer—7 p.m. 55.50  
Thermometer—8 p.m. 55.30  
Thermometer—9 p.m. 55.10  
Thermometer—10 p.m. 54.90  
Thermometer—11 p.m. 54.70  
Thermometer—12 p.m. 54.50  
Thermometer—1 p.m. 54.30  
Thermometer—2 p.m. 54.10  
Thermometer—3 p.m. 53.90  
Thermometer—4 p.m. 53.70  
Thermometer—5 p.m. 53.50  
Thermometer—6 p.m. 53.30  
Thermometer—7 p.m. 53.10  
Thermometer—8 p.m. 52.90  
Thermometer—9 p.m. 52.70  
Thermometer—10 p.m. 52.50  
Thermometer—11 p.m. 52.30  
Thermometer—12 p.m. 52.10  
Thermometer—1 p.m. 51.90  
Thermometer—2 p.m. 51.70  
Thermometer—3 p.m. 51.50  
Thermometer—4 p.m. 51.30  
Thermometer—5 p.m. 51.10  
Thermometer—6 p.m. 50.90  
Thermometer—7 p.m. 50.70  
Thermometer—8 p.m. 50.50  
Thermometer—9 p.m. 50.30  
Thermometer—10 p.m. 50.10  
Thermometer—11 p.m. 49.90  
Thermometer—12 p.m. 49.70  
Thermometer—1 p.m. 49.50  
Thermometer—2 p.m. 49.30  
Thermometer—3 p.m. 49.10  
Thermometer—4 p.m. 48.90  
Thermometer—5 p.m. 48.70  
Thermometer—6 p.m. 48.50  
Thermometer—7 p.m. 48.30  
Thermometer—8 p.m. 48.10  
Thermometer—9 p.m. 47.90  
Thermometer—10 p.m. 47.70  
Thermometer—11 p.m. 47.50  
Thermometer—12 p.m. 47.30  
Thermometer—1 p.m. 47.10  
Thermometer—2 p.m. 46.90  
Thermometer—3 p.m. 46.70  
Thermometer—4 p.m. 46.50  
Thermometer—5 p.m. 46.30  
Thermometer—6 p.m. 46.10  
Thermometer—7 p.m. 45.90  
Thermometer—8 p.m. 45.70  
Thermometer—9 p.m. 45.50  
Thermometer—10 p.m. 45.30  
Thermometer—11 p.m. 45.10  
Thermometer—12 p.m. 44.90  
Thermometer—1 p.m. 44.70  
Thermometer—2 p.m. 44.50  
Thermometer—3 p.m. 44.30  
Thermometer—4 p.m. 44.10  
Thermometer—5 p.m. 43.90  
Thermometer—6 p.m. 43.70  
Thermometer—7 p.m. 43.50  
Thermometer—8 p.m. 43.30  
Thermometer—9 p.m. 43.10  
Thermometer—10 p.m. 42.90  
Thermometer—11 p.m. 42.70  
Thermometer—12 p.m. 42.50  
Thermometer—1 p.m. 42.30  
Thermometer—2 p.m. 42.10  
Thermometer—3 p.m. 41.90  
Thermometer—4 p.m. 41.70  
Thermometer—5 p.m. 41.50  
Thermometer—6 p.m. 41.30  
Thermometer—7 p.m. 41.10  
Thermometer—8 p.m. 40.90  
Thermometer—9 p.m. 40.70  
Thermometer—10 p.m. 40.50  
Thermometer—11 p.m. 40.30  
Thermometer—12 p.m. 40.10  
Thermometer—1 p.m. 39.90  
Thermometer—2 p.m. 39.70  
Thermometer—3 p.m. 39.50  
Thermometer—4 p.m. 39.30  
Thermometer—5 p.m. 39.10  
Thermometer—6 p.m. 38.90  
Thermometer—7 p.m. 38.70  
Thermometer—8 p.m. 38.50  
Thermometer—9 p.m. 38.30  
Thermometer—10 p.m. 38.10  
Thermometer—11 p.m. 37.90  
Thermometer—12 p.m. 37.70  
Thermometer—1 p.m. 37.50  
Thermometer—2 p.m. 37.30  
Thermometer—3 p.m. 37.10  
Thermometer—4 p.m. 36.90  
Thermometer—5 p.m. 36.70  
Thermometer—6 p.m. 36.50  
Thermometer—7 p.m. 36.30  
Thermometer—8 p.m. 36.10  
Thermometer—9 p.m. 35.90  
Thermometer—10 p.m. 35.70  
Thermometer—11 p.m. 35.50  
Thermometer—12 p.m. 35.30  
Thermometer—1 p.m. 35.10  
Thermometer—2 p.m. 34.90  
Thermometer—3 p.m. 34.70  
Thermometer—4 p.m. 34.50  
Thermometer—5 p.m. 34.30  
Thermometer—6 p.m. 34.10  
Thermometer—7 p.m. 33.90  
Thermometer—8 p.m. 33.70  
Thermometer—9 p.m. 33.50  
Thermometer—10 p.m. 33.30  
Thermometer—11 p.m. 33.10  
Thermometer—12 p.m. 32.90  
Thermometer—1 p.m. 32.70  
Thermometer—2 p.m. 32.50  
Thermometer—3 p.m. 32.30  
Thermometer—4 p.m. 32.10  
Thermometer—5 p.m. 31.90  
Thermometer—6 p.m. 31.70  
Thermometer—7 p.m. 31.50  
Thermometer—8 p.m. 31.30  
Thermometer—9 p.m. 31.10  
Thermometer—10 p.m. 30.90  
Thermometer—11 p.m. 30.70  
Thermometer—12 p.m. 30.50  
Thermometer—1 p.m. 30.30  
Thermometer—2 p.m. 30.10  
Thermometer—3 p.m. 29.90  
Thermometer—4 p.m. 29.70  
Thermometer—5 p.m. 29.50  
Thermometer—6 p.m. 29.30  
Thermometer—7 p.m. 29.10  
Thermometer—8 p.m. 28.90  
Thermometer—9 p.m. 28.70  
Thermometer—10 p.m. 28.50  
Thermometer—11 p.m. 28.30  
Thermometer—12 p.m. 28.10  
Thermometer—1 p.m. 27.90  
Thermometer—2 p.m. 27.70  
Thermometer—3 p.m. 27.50  
Thermometer—4 p.m. 27.30  
Thermometer—5 p.m. 27.10  
Thermometer—6 p.m. 26.90  
Thermometer—7 p.m. 26.70  
Thermometer—8 p.m. 26.50  
Thermometer—9 p.m. 26.30  
Thermometer—10 p.m. 26.10  
Thermometer—11 p.m. 25.90  
Thermometer—12 p.m. 25.70  
Thermometer—1 p.m. 25.50  
Thermometer—2 p.m. 25.30  
Thermometer—3 p.m. 25.10  
Thermometer—4 p.m. 24.90  
Thermometer—5 p.m. 24.70  
Thermometer—6 p.m. 24.50  
Thermometer—7 p.m. 24.30  
Thermometer—8 p.m. 24.10  
Thermometer—9 p.m. 23.90  
Thermometer—10 p.m. 23.70  
Thermometer—11 p.m. 23.50  
Thermometer—12 p.m. 23.30  
Thermometer—1 p.m. 23.10  
Thermometer—2 p.m. 22.90  
Thermometer—3 p.m. 22.70  
Thermometer—4 p.m. 22.50  
Thermometer—5 p.m. 22.30  
Thermometer—6 p.m. 22.10  
Thermometer—7 p.m. 21.90  
Thermometer—8 p.m. 21.70  
Thermometer—9 p.m. 21.50  
Thermometer—10 p.m. 21.30  
Thermometer—11 p.m. 21.10  
Thermometer—12 p.m. 20.90  
Thermometer—1 p.m. 20.70  
Thermometer—2 p.m. 20.50  
Thermometer—3 p.m. 20.30  
Thermometer—4 p.m. 20.10  
Thermometer—5 p.m. 19.90  
Thermometer—6 p.m. 19.70  
Thermometer—7 p.m. 19.50  
Thermometer—8 p.m. 19.30  
Thermometer—9 p.m. 19.10  
Thermometer—10 p.m. 18.90  
Thermometer—11 p.m. 18.70  
Thermometer—12 p.m. 18.50  
Thermometer—1 p.m. 18.30  
Thermometer—2 p.m. 18.10  
Thermometer—3 p.m. 17.90  
Thermometer—4 p.m. 17.70  
Thermometer—5 p.m. 17.50  
Thermometer—6 p.m. 17.30  
Thermometer—7 p.m. 17.10  
Thermometer—8 p.m. 16.90  
Thermometer—9 p.m. 16.70  
Thermometer—10 p.m. 16.50  
Thermometer—11 p.m. 16.30  
Thermometer—12 p.m. 16.10  
Thermometer—1 p.m. 15.90  
Thermometer—2 p.m. 15.70  
Thermometer—3 p.m. 15.50  
Thermometer—4 p.m. 15.30  
Thermometer—5 p.m. 15.10  
Thermometer—6 p.m. 14.90  
Thermometer—7 p.m. 14.70  
Thermometer—8 p.m. 14.50  
Thermometer—9 p.m. 14.30  
Thermometer—10 p.m. 14.10  
Thermometer—11 p.m. 13.90  
Thermometer—12 p.m. 13.70  
Thermometer—1 p.m. 13.50  
Thermometer—2 p.m. 13.30  
Thermometer—3 p.m. 13.10  
Thermometer—4 p.m. 12.90  
Thermometer—5 p.m. 12.70  
Thermometer—6 p.m. 12.50  
Thermometer—7 p.m. 12.30  
Thermometer—8 p.m. 12.10  
Thermometer—9 p.m. 11.90  
Thermometer—10 p.m. 11.70  
Thermometer—11 p.m. 11.50  
Thermometer—12 p.m. 11.30  
Thermometer—1 p.m. 11.10  
Thermometer—2 p.m. 10.90  
Thermometer—3 p.m. 10.70  
Thermometer—4 p.m. 10.50  
Thermometer—5 p.m. 10.30  
Thermometer—6 p.m. 10.10  
Thermometer—7 p.m. 9.90  
Thermometer—8 p.m. 9.70  
Thermometer—9 p.m. 9.50  
Thermometer—10 p.m. 9.30  
Thermometer—11 p.m. 9.10  
Thermometer—12 p.m. 8.90  
Thermometer—1 p.m. 8.70  
Thermometer—2 p.m. 8.50  
Thermometer—3 p.m. 8.30  
Thermometer—4 p.m. 8.10  
Thermometer—5 p.m. 7.90  
Thermometer—6 p.m. 7.70  
Thermometer—7 p.m. 7.50  
Thermometer—8 p.m. 7.30  
Thermometer—9 p.m. 7.10  
Thermometer—10 p.m. 6.90  
Thermometer—11 p.m. 6.70  
Thermometer—12 p.m. 6.50  
Thermometer—1 p.m. 6.30  
Thermometer—2 p.m. 6.10  
Thermometer—3 p.m. 5.90  
Thermometer—4 p.m. 5.70  
Thermometer—5 p.m. 5.50  
Thermometer—6 p.m. 5.30  
Thermometer—7 p.m. 5.10  
Thermometer—8 p.m. 4.90  
Thermometer—9 p.m. 4.70  
Thermometer—10 p.m. 4.50  
Thermometer—11 p.m. 4.30  
Thermometer—12 p.m. 4.10  
Thermometer—1 p.m. 3.90  
Thermometer—2 p.m. 3.70  
Thermometer—3 p.m. 3.50  
Thermometer—4 p.m. 3.30  
Thermometer—5 p.m. 3.10  
Thermometer—6 p.m. 2.90  
Thermometer—7 p.m. 2.70  
Thermometer—8 p.m. 2.50  
Thermometer—9 p.m. 2.30  
Thermometer—10 p.m. 2.10  
Thermometer—11 p.m. 1.90  
Thermometer—12 p.m. 1.70  
Thermometer—1 p.m. 1.50  
Thermometer—2 p.m. 1.30  
Thermometer—3 p.m. 1.10  
Thermometer—4 p.m. 0.90  
Thermometer—5 p.m. 0.70  
Thermometer—6 p.m. 0.50  
Thermometer—7 p.m. 0.30  
Thermometer—8 p.m. 0.10  
Thermometer—9 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—10 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—11 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—12 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—1 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—2 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—3 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—4 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—5 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—6 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—7 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—8 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—9 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—10 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—11 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—12 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—1 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—2 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—3 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—4 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—5 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—6 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—7 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—8 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—9 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—10 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—11 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—12 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—1 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—2 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—3 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—4 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—5 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—6 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—7 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—8 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—9 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—10 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—11 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—12 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—1 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—2 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—3 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—4 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—5 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—6 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—7 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—8 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—9 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—10 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—11 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—12 p.m. 0.00  
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Thermometer—3 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—4 p.m. 0.00  
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Thermometer—8 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—9 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—10 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—11 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—12 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—1 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—2 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—3 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—4 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—5 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—6 p.m. 0.00  
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Thermometer—8 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—9 p.m. 0.00  
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Thermometer—9 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—10 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—11 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—12 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—1 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—2 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—3 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—4 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—5 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—6 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—7 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—8 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—9 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—10 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—11 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—12 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—1 p.m. 0.00  
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Thermometer—3 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—4 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—5 p.m. 0.00  
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Thermometer—8 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—9 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—10 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—11 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—12 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—1 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—2 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—3 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—4 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—5 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—6 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—7 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—8 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—9 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer—10 p.m. 0.00  
Thermometer